

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE
ON THE
WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER.

\$2 per annum
IN ADVANCE

W. J. & E. A. YATES, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1860.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Any person sending us five new subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription (\$10) will receive a sixth copy gratis for one year.
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Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

SAMUEL P. SMITH,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Will attend promptly and diligently to collecting and remitting all claims entrusted to his care.
Special attention given to the writing of Deeds, Conveyances, &c.
OFFICE, with Wm. Johnston, Esq., in the Court House, Office No. 1, adjoining the clerk's office.
January 10, 1860.

J. A. FOX,
Attorney at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT.
Office at the Court House, 1 door to the left, down stairs.

Wm. J. Kerr,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Will practice in the County and Superior Courts of Mecklenburg, Union and Cabarrus Counties.
Office in the Brawley building, opposite Kerr's Hotel.
January 24, 1860.

J. M. MILLER, M. D.,
Practitioner of Medicine and Surgery,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Office opposite Kerr's Hotel.
ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,
PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE
AND
OPERATIVE SURGERY,
Office No. 2 Irwin's corner, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
December 14, 1859.

JAS. T. DAVIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Will practice in the Courts of Mecklenburg and the adjoining counties.
The collection of claims promptly attended to.
March 14, 1859.

LEE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
Memphis, Tennessee.

Office over the Gayoso Bank, on the Corner of Main and Madison Streets.
Time of Holding Courts:
CHANCERY—4th Monday in May and Nov.
CIRCUIT—3d Monday in Jan. May and September.
COMMON LAW—1st Monday in March, July and Nov.
CRIMINAL—2d Monday in February, June and October.
CRITTENDEN CIRCUIT COURT, Ark.—2d Monday in May and November.
Jan. 3d, 1860.

R. W. BECKWITH
Has constantly on hand
WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &c.,
Of the best English and American manufacturers.
Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Watch crystals put in for 25 cents each.
November 8, 1859.

PEA MEAL.
We keep at our Steam Flouring Mill in this place Pea Meal for feeding cows and stock. Also, we have on hand at all times, Family, Extra, Superfine and coarse Flour. We warrant our family flour, Corn Meal and Grits can always be had at the mill.
April 19, 1859. J. WILKES & CO.

WANTED,
The subscriber will pay the highest cash prices for Beef cattle.
Those having Pork Hogs for sale would do well to give me a call, as I am desirous of purchasing that kind of stock.
October 11, 1859. J. L. STOUT, Town Butcher.

NEGROES WANTED.
I want to buy Negro Boys and Girls from 12 to 18 years old, for which the highest prices in cash will be paid.
May 17, 1859. SAML. A. HARRIS.

COTTON SAW GINS.
Of the best quality, with 10 inch saws, moveable—chilled ribs and tinned brush, and all other necessary improvements—delivered at any Railroad station in the State at \$2 per saw. These Gins took the premium at the S. C. State Fair in 1858 and 1859.
Planters wishing to purchase Gins of the subscriber, will do well to send their orders early, as there is generally a crowd of work late in the season.
March 20, 1860. J. M. ELLIOTT, Wimsboro, S. C.

Attention, FARMERS!
The MAGIC PLOW, (patented by J. P. Harris of Mississippi), possesses the advantage of combining four plows in one. It can be laid five times and sharpened twelve times without the aid of a Blacksmith. It is used in the State without any additional expense. For sale at the Hardware Store of Cochran & Sample.
March 27, 1860.

JOHN HENRY WAYT,

Surgeon Dentist,
(GRADUATE IN MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY.)
Office in Brawley's Building, opposite Kerr's Hotel,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
SURGICAL OPERATIONS, at the State, Mare Lip, Trusses of wood and jaws, performed.
FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS of the Jaws treated. Teeth filled with Gold, Silver, Tin or Amalgam.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted in the best manner.
A very superior TOOTH POWDER and TOOTH WASH on hand.
Prices moderate and all work done satisfactory to the patient.
A stock of Dentists' materials always on hand. Gold and Silver Plate of any fineness gotten out.
February 28, 1860.

THRASHING MACHINES.

The subscriber is still Agent for the sale of the celebrated and much admired combined improved THRESHER AND WINNOWER, manufactured by Wheeler, Melick & Co., Albany, N. Y.
These Machines will thresh and clean from 150 to 250 bushels of wheat per day, with less work and less waste than any other machines known in North Carolina.
Prices at the Shop, viz:
Railway Chain Horse Power, \$120
Lever, (superior) 100
Improved Combined Thresher and Winnower, 125
Terms cash, or approved note on interest. Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale.
Delivered at any Railroad Depot at the above prices—charges and transportation only to be added.
Address J. B. TROY, Troy's Store, Montgomery co, N. C.
March 6, 1860.

Money I Want, and MONEY I must have!

Do you owe Jonas Rudasill?
If so, come and pay him. He has many drafts upon his every day for lumber and labor. These are cash articles. Men can't work without cutting—four, lumber, lard, &c. are cash articles. I cannot do work without lumber; and have to pay for what I get, on delivery. I have large amounts due me for work done; some have been due for a long time, and I now most positively say those accounts must be closed.
I still continue to carry on the business at my old stand, and have for sale Sash Doors, Blinds, &c., and can manufacture anything in that line to order at short notice. Orders respectfully solicited, and I promise to sell cheap for cash as I have always done, and for cash only.
March 27, 1860. JONAS RUDASILL.

ANOTHER SOUTHERN MOVEMENT

CUBAN SEGAR MANUFACTORY.
Segars and Tobacco Leaf direct from Cuba.
JOHN S. WILEY has returned to Charlotte from Cuba, where he bought a large and varied assortment of SEGARS, SNUFF, TOBACCO, &c., for this market, and is now opening a stock without cutting—four, lumber, lard, &c. are cash articles. I cannot do work without lumber; and have to pay for what I get, on delivery. I have large amounts due me for work done; some have been due for a long time, and I now most positively say those accounts must be closed.
I still continue to carry on the business at my old stand, and have for sale Sash Doors, Blinds, &c., and can manufacture anything in that line to order at short notice. Orders respectfully solicited, and I promise to sell cheap for cash as I have always done, and for cash only.
March 27, 1860. JONAS RUDASILL.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Implement of my manufacture can be found at the Hardware Store of COCHRAN & SAMPLE in Charlotte. Among the various implements for Agricultural purposes is Westinghouse's combined Thresher and Winnower.
J. H. THOMPSON, Tyro, Davidson co.

LOWRIE'S BOOK STORE.

I receive all the New Publications as fast as they come forward from the Press; and keep constantly on hand a large lot of Text-Books, and many useful reference and recreative works.
I also keep a very large stock of Stationery, plain and fancy. Having made an arrangement with the Southworth Paper Manufacturing Company, I am enabled to sell paper at the same prices—by the wholesale—for which it can be bought in the Northern cities, freight added.
Feb. 15, 1860. P. J. LOWRIE.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

HARTFORD, Conn.
Incorporated A. D. 1810. Charter Perpetual.
Capital paid in \$1,000,000
Surplus 300,960
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1859.
Cash on hand and in Bank \$43,455 22
Cash in hand of Agents and in transit, \$3,827 09
C. O. Estate unaccounted for (cash value) 15,000 00
Bills receivable, amply secured 73,174 55
2,404 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford, 230,413 00
2,200 " " " New York, 197,750 00
710 " " " Boston, 74,620 00
100 shares Bank of the State of Missouri, 16,000 00
State and city Bonds, 6 per cent, 74,243 00
Rail Road Stocks, 16,250 00
United States Treasury Notes, 14,035 90
\$803,769 86

DIRECTORS.

H. Huntington, Charles Boxwell, John Allen,
Albert Day, Henry Keney, John P. Brace,
James Goodwin, Calvin Day, Charles J. Russ,
T. C. Allen, Secretary, H. Huxtinson, President.
C. O. Lyman, Assistant Secy., Wm. N. Bonanza, Attorney.
This old and reliable company, established for nearly fifty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by Fire on dwellings, furniture, warehouses, stores, merchandise, mills, manufactories, and most other kinds of property, on its usual satisfactory terms.
Particular attention given to insuring Farm Property, consisting of Dwellings, Barns and Out-buildings connected, and Furniture, Live Stock, Hay, Grain, Farming Utensils, &c., contained in the same, for a term of three to five years at low rates of premium.
Applications for Insurance may be made to the undersigned, the duly authorized Agent for Charlotte and vicinity.
Losses equitably adjusted at this Agency, and paid immediately, upon satisfactory proofs, in funds current in the cities of New York or Boston, as the assured may prefer.
June 28, 1859. E. NYE HUTCHISON, Agent at Charlotte.

WHEAT!

The subscriber is prepared to purchase the new crop of Wheat at the highest market price. Farmers will find it to their advantage to call at the CHARLOTTE STEAM MILLS before selling.
JNO. WILKES.
July 26, 1858.

DIGNITY OF THE LABORER.

The noblest men I know on earth,
Are men whose hands are brown with toil;
Who, backed by no ancestral graves,
Hew down the woods and till the soil,
And win thereby a prouder fame
Than follows king or warrior's name.

The workmen, whatever their task,
To carve the stone or bear the load—
They wear upon their honest brows
The royal stamp and seal of God!
And brighter are their drops of sweat
Than diamonds in a coronet!

God bless the noble workmen,
Who rear the cities of the plain,
Who dig the mines and build the ships,
And drive the commerce of the main;
God bless them, for their swarthy hands
Have wrought the glory of all lands.

Immense Attraction!

AT THE
Great Clothing Emporium
OF
FULLINGS, SPRINGS & CO.

They are now opening at their large and capacious Store Room, the HANDSOMEST and CHEAPEST Stock of Ready-made Clothing ever offered in the State.

Their stock comprises all the different kinds of Fancy Cut Linen and Marseilles Business Suits, English and French Strap d'Ete and Alpaca Frocks and Sacks; a large variety of Cashmere Pants—Fancy and Black; also, Fancy and Black Silk, Cashmere and Marseilles Vests in endless variety.

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

Trunks, Valises, Hats and Caps, &c., &c. All of the above goods are of the latest styles and patterns.

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.

FULLINGS, SPRINGS & CO. have also added to their Ready-made Clothing Stock, a Merchant Tailoring Department, to which they call the especial attention of their many friends and customers.

They intend making this department second to none in the State, either in style and quality of Goods, or in the manufacture of Garments.
At all times will be found a good stock of Black and colored Cloths, English, French and American Cassimeres, and a variety of Vestings. Also, an assortment of Rock Island Cassimeres.
They feel confident of their ability to undersell any other house in the State, from the advantages they have in getting their goods.

Their goods are bought by the quantity, by one of the most reasonable means in the market, which gives him the opportunity of taking advantage of the prices of goods, thereby saving at least twenty-five per cent to the consumer.
Dimes saved are Dollars made! So try us.
E. FULLINGS,
JNO. M. SPRINGS,
JNO. P. HEATH.
April 10, 1860.

T. J. CORPENING,

Surgeon Dentist,
(Graduate of the Baltimore Dental College.)
Can be found at his Office on Tryon street, opposite China Hall, where he will be pleased to receive the calls of those who may require his professional services.
February 21, 1860.

Large Arrivals OF SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

AT
KOOPMANN & PHELPS'
Dry Goods,
Millinery and Ladies' Dress Goods

They have received and are receiving a large stock of in endless variety, suitable for the Spring and Summer trade.
Particular attention is called to their assortment of Lace Shawls, Points and Mantillas.

They have a LARGER STOCK OF FINE GOODS than they have ever kept before.
They assure those who may deal with them that they will endeavor to give satisfaction both in price and the quality of the Goods, as they are determined to sell at such low rates as will tend to the great advantage of purchasers. They have in store

A large lot of Ready-made Clothing

of various styles and qualities at reduced prices.
GROCERIES,
Hardware, &c.,
Of all kinds, kept constantly on hand and for sale on the most reasonable terms.
They invite purchasers to give their extensive stock an examination before buying elsewhere.
April 10, 1860. KOOPMANN & PHELPS.

TAXES.

The TAX LISTS for the year 1859 are now in my hands for inspection. Those liable to pay Taxes will please come forward and settle.
April 3, 1860. E. C. GRIER, Sheriff.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of T. H. BREM & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers are in the hands of T. H. Brem at the Hardware Store of Cochran & Sample. All persons indebted to said firm will call and settle the same with him; and all persons having claims will present them to him for payment.
T. H. BREM,
J. A. SADLER, Jr.,
T. L. ALEXANDER.
March 26, 1860.

NEW HOTEL near the Depot.

JUST OPENED for the accommodation of transient Customers and Day Boarders, by
W. W. ELMS.
Charlotte, April 3, 1860.

Madison Furnace,

LINCOLN COUNTY, N. C.
THE IRON WORKS, 6 miles East of Lincolnton and 13 miles South of Newton, are now in operation, where all kinds of Castings, such as machinery, cooking ware, &c., will be done with dispatch, by superior workmen, at as cheap rates as possible. When the Blast Furnace is not in operation, casting will be done with the cupola.
I will also have Hammered Iron made, and can furnish farmers and mechanics with anything needed in that line. Also, good Pig Iron for sale.
Old metal and Proove taken in exchange for work or iron.
JONAS W. DERR.
February 14, 1860.

LECTURE ON MORMONISM.

Mr Burr's Lecture on "Mormonism," at Willard's Concert Hall, Washington, last Saturday night, was an interesting one, according to the newspaper accounts. He made his statements from personal observation, and some of the facts are revolting in the extreme. Polygamy, the leading feature of Mormonism at the present day, was not ostensibly practiced until after Aug. 29, 1852, five years after the emigration to Utah. Prior to that time, it had been condemned in the most decided terms; and, indeed, the koran pronounces curses upon those who should dare to practice it.—Woman has become degraded to the very lowest depths, and self-respect crushed out of her by this accursed custom of polygamy, which they declared was revealed to them from Heaven. The Mormons sunk deeper and deeper in crime daily and yearly.

A man may marry a widow and her daughters at the same time. There is no regard paid whatever to kindred. They have announced that, in less than a year from this time, a man may marry his step-daughter. Mr Bernhisel, the late delegate to Congress, professed to have but one wife; but, to the certain knowledge of the speaker, he had at the time three wives living in Utah, and those a widow and her two daughters. Brigham Young professes to have but forty wives of his own, but he has at different times married all of Joe Smith's widows, thus swelling the number to sixty or seventy. Brigham has full power to grant divorces, consequently they are taking place every day. One woman had been divorced from no less than six husbands. They have a right to marry by proxy, and if a man goes away he may appoint another to act in his place until his return. The children of those marriages are brought up in perfect ignorance, most of them not even knowing how to read. The wives of each man are kept within certain bounds and their children with them, and as each take part in the quarrels of their mothers, they are allowed to give vent to the depravity of their natures.

The Church monopolizes everything, and owns nearly all the real estate in and around Salt Lake City. It has made a great deal of money by the forcible circulation of spurious coin. He exhibited a piece of money which, in Utah, is made to pass for \$5, but is in reality worth but \$3 75. On one side is a wreath, an eye, and a crown, and on the other two hands clasped in the centre of the piece, and around the edge the letters G. S. L. U. P. G., standing for "Great Salt Lake City—pure gold." The coin is very much alloyed, and very much lighter than the American half-dollar.

The lecturer said that the young men of Utah were not to be ridiculed. They are hardy and brave, and being taught to consider all the rest of the world their enemies, they are dangerous in the extreme, and must eventually be subdued by the United States troops.

Mr Burr gave much very valuable information which has not before been elicited with regard to the Mormons.

LETTER FROM GOV. ELLIS.

The following letter was sent by his Excellency Gov. John W. Ellis, of North Carolina, to the Clay Statue Committee of Invitation:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, March 18, 1860.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 12th inst., inviting me, in behalf of the Ladies of Richmond, to be present at the ceremonies of inaugurating the marble Statue of Henry Clay, in the City of Richmond, on the 12th day of April next.

I cannot say at this time, whether my official engagements will permit of my being present on the interesting occasion to which you refer. Certainly, nothing but the most imperative engagements shall deprive me the pleasure of being present and contributing all in my power to do honor to the memory of one of Virginia's most cherished sons, and of America's purest patriots and most illustrious orators.

You will please express to the Ladies of Richmond my profound thanks, for their kind invitation, and to say to them, that I will certainly be present on the 12th, unless prevented by circumstances beyond my control. You will accept, gentlemen, my respectful acknowledgements for the polite manner in which you have made known to me the wishes of the Ladies of Richmond.

I have the honor to be, your ob't servant,
JOHN W. ELLIS.

Messrs. Robert Ridgeway, and James A. Scott.

"In North Carolina they [the democrats] have attempted to make their party creed part of the teachings of youth, by electing partisan trustees of our University, and by excluding from participation in the management in that institution, all whose subservience to the behests of party could in any wise be doubtful."—Opposition Platform.

It is a significant fact, and true as it is significant, that the Legislature of North Carolina has been under the control of the Whig party, almost exclusively from the time of its foundation to within a few years passed, and the trustees of the University, scarcely without an exception, have been chosen from among the partisans of that organization, and no one has ever before raised the howl of complaint. It was all right for the opposition party to fill its posts of honor with its own members, but it is cruel and outrageous for the Democratic party to do so. But is the assertion true?

The Democratic party during the last Legislature were willing, if we rightly remember, to allow the opposition a portion of the trustees to be elected in the Senate. But the opposition could not or would not agree among themselves upon a ticket; and thus it was that democrats were elected.

But we submit the question, does it not come in bad grace from the opposition Convention, nineteenth at least of whose members present, were third degree Know-nothings, who had taken the most solemn oaths to vote down and oppose, socially and politically, everybody who were not a third degree Know nothing and the nominee of their order, to denounce in such bitter terms others for prescription on political grounds? Apart however from this; if the Democratic party has at any time been disposed to proscribe men for such reasons, the oaths which these same individuals have taken, has prompted it to do so; and they have only to blame themselves for the grievances of which they complain.—Winston Sentinel.

CANCERS.

From the Cotton Planter and Soil.
There was a remedy for the above justly dreaded disease published in the papers generally last year. It was Chloride of Zinc and pulverized Blood Root.

Living near me, was a negro woman about fifty-five years old, who had an eating cancer from the nipple to the armpit, about six inches long and two or three wide; it had been spreading for five years, until her system was generally yielding to it. Upon her the remedy was applied as follows:

The Zinc, which is sold in hard crystals, absorbs water rapidly on exposure, is rubbed with the Blood Root until a paste is formed without addition of any fluid. This is applied to the diseased part, spread on cloth cut to fit close as possible. The Zinc being caustic burns the skin, for that reason the plaster should be confined as near as possible to the affected parts. Two applications were made, each plaster remained on twenty-four hours.

A small portion of the cancer was tumorous with apparently a healthy skin over it. On that part another application was made; in five days the diseased part sloughed out, leaving a cavity the size as above and about an inch deep, which was treated as a burn, and considering the age of this subject, her health and the extent of her wound, healed rapidly and now the former diseased part is covered with a smooth healthy cuticle. Her health fully restored, and so far as external evidence can determine, the cancer is cured. The application was made in October last.

P. T. GRAVES.
The above remedy for this alarming disease, Cancer, and the facts of the case detailed, are from a gentleman, a planter, of this county, and may be relied on as strictly correct. We hope our readers will treasure up this information, and be ready at all times both to use—if so unfortunate as to have a case of cancer in their families—and also to communicate it freely to those who are not so fortunate as to be subscribers to and readers of the "Cotton Planter and Soil."—[Ed. Planter.

THE VIRTUE OF A TIN PAN AT THE END OF A DOG'S TAIL.—We have been informed by an officer of the United States army of a most remarkable instance of ingenuity and presence of mind in a sergeant of the army, which occurred a few weeks ago, by which he saved his own life and the lives of his party.

A sergeant, with about twenty-five soldiers, had been sent out some miles from Fort Defiance, New Mexico, to guard some stock which were sent to graze, when unexpectedly they found that the party was surrounded by about 400 hostile Navajo Indians. The brave and skillful sergeant took position on an eminence and by a volley from their long shooting rifles at first drove off the savages, who, however, soon rallied and were preparing to storm the small party on all sides. The sergeant, in taxing his brain for an expedient by which to convey intelligence of the desperate peril in which his party was placed, took a single dog which had accompanied the party, fastening to his collar a note written with a pencil, informing the commander at the fort of his situation, took a tin-pan in which he put some pebbles, fastened it with a string to the dog's tail and turned him loose, knowing that in his fright he would run to the fort. He dashed with his greatest speed to Fort Defiance; the note was discovered and read. Straightway a party was sent to the rescue, and arrived just in time to save the lives of the whole party. This sergeant justly merits a commission, which we hope will be awarded him by the President.—Ez.

EARTHQUAKE.—Late San Francisco papers speak of a violent shock of an earthquake at Sacramento, where there was a general stampede from the Capitol building, and the Senate temporarily adjourned. A shock was also felt at Carson City, Utah Territory. It was so severe that a general rush was made for the street from nearly every house in town. Goods were shaken from the shelves of the stores and a general panic prevailed for a few minutes.

Comparison between Indian women and white ladies.—Gen Sam Dale, the Southwestern Indian fighter, says in his memoir just published, that he paid a visit to Washington when Jackson was president, and adds:

"The ladies of Washington struck me, who had so long been accustomed to the sunburned maidens of the woods, as very fair and beautiful, very fascinating and refined. In one thing they differ from our Indian women: they look one full in the face, and it is difficult to withstand their glances. An Indian maid, when a warrior approaches bends her head like a drooping leaf. It is only in the deepest recesses, when no others are near, that her lover sees the deep lustre of her eyes, or even the blushes that mantle on her cheek. They love intensely, and make the most faithful wives, and the tenderest of mothers."

A mother in sport kills her child.—The Hamilton (O.) Telegraph says: Last Tuesday a little child of Mrs Shaffer, who lives in Germantown, got possession of an old pistol and snapped it several times, after which she handed it to her mother, and said in a playful manner, "Shoot me, mother." Mrs Shaffer took the pistol and pointed the muzzle at her child, and pulled the trigger, exploding the cap, and sending a ball through the child's head, killing it instantly. The pistol had not been fired for more than a year, and was supposed to be loaded.

GENIUS.
Gentle it is to have soft hands,
But not gentle to work on lands;
Gentle it is to lie abed,
But not gentle to earn your bread;
Gentle it is to eringe and bow,
But not gentle to sow and plow;
Gentle it is to play the beau,
But not gentle to reap and mow,
Gentle it is to keep a gig,
Gentle it is in trade to dig,
Gentle it is to cheat your tailor,
But not gentle to be a sailor;
Gentle it is to fight a duel,
But not gentle to cut your own fuel;
Gentle it is to eat rich cake,
But not gentle to cook and bake.

AN ADVENTURE WITH ESQUIMAUX DOGS.

The following extract from Dr Hayes' "Arctic Boat Journey," will be read with interest at the present time, when the writer's proposed Polar Expedition is one of the topics of the day:

"The dogs were fastened by their long traces, each team being tied to a separate stake. They were howling piteously. Having been exposed to all the fury of the storm, with no ability to run about, they had grown cold; and as their masters told us, having had nothing to eat during thirty-six hours, they must have been savagely hungry.—One of them had already eaten his trace; but we came out, fortunately, at the proper moment to prevent an attack upon the sledges."

"Leaving the hunters to look after their teams, I returned to the hut. The blinding snow which battered my face made me insensible to everything except the idea of getting out of it; and thinking of no danger, I was in the act of stooping to enter the doorway, when a sudden noise behind me caused me to look around, and there, close at my heels, was the whole pack of thirteen hungry dogs, snarling, snapping, and showing their sharp teeth like a drove of ravenous wolves. It was fortunate that I had not got down upon my knees, or they would have been upon my back. In fact, so impetuous was their attack, that one of them had already sprung when I faced round. I caught him on my arm and kicked him down the hill. The others were for the moment intimidated by the suddenness of my movement, and at seeing the summary manner in which their leader had been dealt with; and they were in the act of sneaking away, when they perceived that I was powerless to do them any harm; having nothing in my hand. Again they assumed the offensive; they were all around me; an instant more and I should be torn to pieces. I had faced death in several shapes before, but never had I felt as then; my blood fairly curdled in my veins. Death down the red throats of a pack of wolfish dogs had something about it peculiarly unpleasant. Conscious of my weakness, they were preparing for a spring; I had not time even to halloo for help—to run would be the readiest means of bringing the wretches upon me. My eyes swept round the group and caught something lying half buried in the snow, about ten feet distant. Quick as a flash I sprang, as I never sprang before or since, over the back of a huge fellow who stood before, and the next instant I was whirling about me the last of a long whip, cutting to right and left. The dogs retreated before my blows and the fury of my onset, and then sullenly skulked behind the rocks. The whip had clearly saved my life; there was nothing else within my reach, and it had been dropped there quite accidentally by Kalutanah as he went down to the sledges."

"My principal object in mentioning this little incident is to show the savage propensity of these dogs, which are to the Esquimaux more than the horse to us or the camel to the Arab. Savage they are, however, only when hungry. The night without food had developed all their latent wolfish qualities. Reclaimed wolves they doubtless are; and, as shown by the boldness of their attack when my back was turned and when I had possession in my hand, and their timidity when I had possession of a slender whip, they have all of a wolf's cowardice. Their masters keep them in subjection only by intimidation; they will do nothing for a man they do not fear; and even the hunter who has been accustomed to them for years, and has fed them and driven them, has to watch them closely when they are hungry. His whip is then his constant companion. They are capable of no attachment to their master, he never so kind, except in rare cases; and they will follow the man who last fed them. A little child, or a disabled person, is never safe among them in times of scarcity."

DEEP PLOWING.
The Hon. F. Holbrook makes the following statement in the New England Farmer:

"The land had, for many years been under the washing effects of shallow plowing and severe cropping with rye, until at length it was quite exhausted and abandoned to pasture, yielding a scant herbage in the early part of the season, but becoming dry and bare by mid-summer, and remaining so through the remainder of the year. My friend found that the surface was of little or no account any way, but thought there might be some hopes of making productive land out of the subsoil. He accordingly commenced upon a piece of the tract, of about five acres, once putting in his universal and sub-soil plow ten inches deep, in the month of November, and turned up a soil of yellow loam, fine-grained and free from stone, and that had never been seen the day. In the spring following, the plowed land was manured broadcast at the rate of about twelve cords per acre, and cross-plowed with a sharp steel plow, turning the manure under four or five inches deep. The field was then harrowed, furrowed out in rows each way, a table-spoonful of superphosphate put in each hill, and the pieces planted with corn. It yielded about seventy bushels of shelled corn per acre, and the next year a good crop of oats, and is now well set in grass for a mowing field. Other portions of the condemned old plain are now undergoing similar process of deep plowing and high culture, with good results; and this desert will doubtless soon blossom as the rose."

STUFF.—We have ascertained that nearly ten thousand pounds of Scotch Snuff is annually bought and sold in this market. A large portion is sold in bulk, to merchants and traders in the surrounding country. It costs our merchants from 12 to 20 cents per pound, and is usually retailed, 2 ounces for 5 cents; and 4 ounces for 10 cents; and 1 lb. for 25 or 30 cents. It is a disagreeable and not very profitable article of trade; and is kept by most traders simply because they have customers who call for it. We have reason to believe that negro women are the largest consumers; though we are aware that it is confined to no particular grade of citizens.—Salisbury Watchman.

The wine business is becoming a very important item in Missouri and California. The profits of a successful vineyard are almost fabulous. Let this thing be thoroughly studied in the South, and it will add another source of prosperity to those she has already.